NAPOLEON.

A Recond Operation, Attended by Severe Pain and Serious Physical Disturbance.

General Condition of the Patient-A Restless Night and Still in the Hands of the Surgeons.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 6, 1873. A telegram dated at Chiselnurst, the residence of the ex-Emperor Napoleon, on Sunday, the 5th instant, reports that His Majesty passed a more restless night, during the hours from the close of the day on the previous Saturday, than any which has occurred to him since the surgical operation, which has been already stated in the HERALD despatches, was performed upon him.

PROFESSIONAL MEDICAL HOPE AND THE TREATMENT. The physicians in attendance on the distinguished patient express themselves well satisfied with the progress of the case, notwithstanding the loss of sleep.

His ex-Majesty will, probably, undergo a second operation at an early day.

BULLETIN FROM CHISELHURST.

A Second Operation with the Patient Under Chloroform-Great Difficulties and Much Suffering.

LONDON, Jan. 6, 1873.

In the case of the ex-Emperor Napoleon a second operation was performed at noon to-day, The patient was put under the influence o

chloroform. The difficulties were unusually great, but the results were not unfavorable.

The ex-Emperor suffered much, but rather from constitutional disturbance than from the effects of the operation.

His strength holds out well.

ENGLAND.

Rate of Discount and for Money in Open Market and on 'Change-Gale in the Channel and Anxiety of the Shipping Interests-American Cotton Supply.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 6, 1873, The rate of discount for three months' bills in the open market was one-half per cent below the Bank England rate at the hour of five e'clock this

STOCK EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS AND TRANSACTIONS. The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on government securities is lower than the bank rate by one and a half per cent.

GALE IN THE ENGLISH CHANNEL. There was a heavy gale in the English Channel Saturday and yesterday, and it is leared much damage has been done to shipping. AMERICAN COTTON SUPPLY.

Twenty thousand three hundred and sixty-one bales of American cotton were landed at Liverpoel to-day.

ROME.

Hibernian Deputation to the Chief Pastor of the Holy See-Pontifical Compliment and Blessing to the Children of the Faithful Isle.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ROME. Jan. 6, 1873. A large deputation of Roman Catholies from Ireland waited on the Pope to-day and presented an address recounting the benefits conferred upon Ireland by the Holy See, and tendering His Holiness a contribution of Peter's pence.

The Pope, responding, deplored the ingratitude of the peoples who permitted the spoliation of the Church. He made an exception in favor of the Irish people, whom he praised for their enduring attachment to the Church and congratulated on the preservation of the faith. His Holiness concluded by giving the apostolic blessing to Ireland.

SPAIN.

Carlist Invasion of Catalonia and Insurgent Preparation for an Active Campaign.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALS.

PARIS, Jan. 6, 1873. The Gazette de France reports that Don Alphonso entered Catalonia on Saturday night. Seven thousand Carlists are concentrated in the

province of Olot. The insurgents are about to enter on a vigorous

campaigu.

GERMANY.

Cabinet Regulation for the Rarking and Discipline of the Clergy of the Church.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, Jan. 6, 1873. The Ministry have settled the provisions of a bill which regulates the authority of the superior over the inferior clergy, controls the training of the latter and sets up rules governing ecclesiastical appointments.

GREECE.

Royal Assent to the Principle of Friendly International Arbitration.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. ATHENS, Jan. 6, 1873.

of the great Powers, has consented to submit the question of the Laurium silver mines to arbitra-

The trouble of Greece, on account of these mines, is with Italy and France, owing to the conflicting claims of Greece and a company of French and Italian subjects for the the right of property and other valuable perquisites of the works.

THE NORTH POLE.

British Cabinet Position Toward the Savans' Plan of an Arctic Expedition.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 6, 1872 The British government declines to support the proposal of the Royal Geographical Society for ading out an Arctic expedition partially at the public expense.

A KENTUCKY TOWN EURNED.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 63, 187. The town of Cartisle, Ky., on the Maysville and Lexington railroad, was nearly destroyed by fire on Saturday night. The fire broke out in Masonic

block. The total loss is estimated at \$150,000, on which there is very little insurance. The town is poorly supplied with fire apparatus, and although a line nckets was formed and every effort made to preven the spreading of the fire, it could not be stopped until the best part of the town was in rains.

FRANCE.

Census of the People and Decrease of the Population Since 1866-Causes Which Have Tended to the Decline-Vital Statistics During 172 Years.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALS.

PARIS Jan. 6 1873 The Assembly met te-day, but the proceedings

were unimportant. THE COMMERCIAL TREATY WITH OREAT PRITAIN. The commercial treaty between France and Great Britain was finally signed by the representatives of the two governments on Saturday, and now awaits Parliamentary ratification.

The census of France, for the year 1872, just com pleted, shows the population to be 38,102,921, a de crease of 366,935 since 1866. The decrease is attributed mainly to the war, besides which cause there have been many fatal visitations of smallpox and a falling off in the number of marriages.

THE NATIONAL RECORD OF VITAL STATISTICS. Since the year 1801 the census has been regularly taken in France every fifth year, until the year 1871, when the disturbed state of the country pre vented its being done, and forcibly postponed it until 1872. The figures show that the population of France has never had a rapid increase. mcial return was made under the direction of Vauban, in 1700, and the population was then found to be 19,669,320. Sixty-two years afterwards the census was taken with more care, and the population was then 21,769,163, the increase having been very little. In 1866 there were in France 38,067,064 inhabitants and 685,495 foreigners, the increase having been, since the year 1801, 10,618,061 souls; but during the five years preceding 1866 there was a small decrease in the population. The only Department which had increased in population from 1861 to 1866 was that of the Seine, in which Paris is situated; but to-day it is considered the Department which has lost the

AMERICAN SHIP ON FIRE.

The Ship Wallace, of Boston, Burned to the Water's Edge-Escape of the Crew from Great Danger.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 6, 1873. The ship Wallace, of Boston, took fire to-day in the harbor of Terbay and burned to the water's edge. The crew escaped in the boats, saving only the ship's charts, instruments, &c.

THE STEAMSHIP HOLSATIA.

Out from Plymouth and Ashore on an Island-Signals of Distress and Timely Assistance-Onward for the French Coast.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 6, 1873. While the steamship Holsatia, which arrived at Plymouth yesterday, from New York, was proceed ing out of the harbor last night, she ran ashore on Drake's Island. She immediately discharged her guns and displayed rockets and blue lights, calling for assistance, which went to her.

At a quarter to seven o'clock this morning she was floated, apparently but little injured, and proceeded for Cherbourg.

The Holsatia sailed from New York on Decem ber 27 for Hamburg, and arrived at Plymouth yesterday without a pilot, having been unable to procure one in consequence of the heavy sea, Several English men-of-war assisted her in get-

THE COURTS.

ting into port.

Oliver S. Dawson was vesterday committed by Commissioner Osborn on a charge of having falsely Long Island, worth at least \$20,000, for the purpose of being accepted as surety on a bond for the release of the canal boat C. P. Gregg, against which one T. P. Olney had filed a libel.

Louis Murray, who had been convicted in the United States Circuit Court in May, 1870, and sentenced to imprisonment for ten years for robbery of the mails, was vesterday pardoned by the Presi dent, the order for Murray's release having been received by Marshal Sharpe.

Henry William Morgan, a man of genteel appearance, was yesterday brought before Commissioner Osborn on an accusation, preferred by the British Consul, charging him with having, at Liverpool, forged the endorsements of George Pim & Co. The prosecution declare that Mergan fled from England under the assumed name of Francis Martin. The

Louis A. Goffeld, second mate of the American ship Black Hawk, who had been charged before Commissioner Shields with having inflicted cruel and unusual punishment on Andrew Stenwyst, a seaman on board that vessel, was discharged, the evidence failing to substantiate the accusation.

In the United States Court Commissioner Osborn rendered his decision in the case of Magnus Ahlander, who had been charged, under the extradition treaty, with have embezzled 4,000 rix dollars, the property of the Swedish government. The Commissioner has now decided that Ahlander has com mitted the offence alleged against him, and holds government of Sweden

The trial of William M. Tweed upon the criminal yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. Judge Davis, the newly elected Judge, who is to hold this Court this month, was promptly on the bench in readiness to try the case, and Mr. Pheips, the newly elected District Attorney, was likewise promptly on hand in readiness to conduct the prosecution, but in order to give two of Mr. Tweed's counsel who were employed in the Stokes trial a little time for recuperation after their late severely exhaustive labors the trial was postponed till

In the General Sessions yesterday, Judge Sutherland presiding, counsel for William M. Tweed read an affidavit setting forth that Lucius F. Comstock, the foreman of the famous "Bedford Grand Jury." was summoned on the panel for the January term; that he was biassed against his client, and, therefore, ought to be excluded from the panel. As there were more grand jurors in attendance than could be legally sworn, Judge Sutherland excused Mr. Comstock from serving. After His Honor had charged the jury upon the usual statutes, counsel for Tweed asked the Court to instruct them as to the impropriety of multiplying indictments, which the City Judge declined to do. District Attorney Phelps and his assistants-Messrs. Russell, Rollins and Linn-were in attendance, and some cases were tried, and two men sent to the State Prison-one for obtaining money by false pretences and an-

An important decision was rendered yesterday by Judge Joseph F. Daly, of the Court of Common Pleas, touching the power of Bergh, the philanthropic protector of brute beasts, in the matter of arrests. The decision was upon an application by several of the city stage companies for an injunction restraining him from stopping their stages, arresting their drivers, compelling refunding fare to passengers and taking away the horses whenever he or his agents think one of the last is unfit to be driven. The decision allows arrests of drivers where it is perfectly clear that they are guilty of a patent violation of the law, but not otherwise, and in all other respects Mr. Bergh and his representatives are enjoined from interfering with the prop-

erty or business of the companies. Yesterday, in the United States Circuit Court, the hearing of the case of George Washington Bowen vs. Nelson Chase was resumed before Judge Shipman and the special jury. The plaintiff's side of the matter in dispute has not yet reached a close. The Court excluded a good deal of testimony as inadmissable. Adjourned till this morning.

ALBANY.

The Republicans in Caucus and Beautifully Harmonious.

Cornell for Speaker, O'Donnell for Clerk and Goring for Sergeant-at-Arms-Points of the Governor's Message-The Committee Slate.

The proceedings in the republican caucus to-night were totally devoid of interest. The slate made up by the bargein and sale wirepullers was not broken. Cornell was elected Speaker, O'Donnell Clerk and Goring Sergeant-at-Arms, the two former without any opposition, this being strictly in accordance with the arrangements of the Custom House managers. The galleries and lobbies were crowded, and although considerable interest was manifested in the proceedings, there was really no

The democrats also held a caucus in the Court of Appeals room, and nominated J. C. Jacobs, of Kings, for Speaker, James McConneil, of New York, for Clerk, and Josiah Rhodes, of Onondaga, for Sergeant-at-Arms. Ben Ray presided and Dennis Burns was secretary. It was not a very enthusiastic or excited gathering, but Jacobs made a very pretty speech in accepting, and otherwise kept up the spirits of the unterrified but unfortunate democracy.

will be delivered to-morrow, at the opening of the two houses. Notwithstanding the efforts made to keep the subject matter of the document secret it has leaked out that every leading member of each house has already been supplied with a special printed copy. I had a talk with a gentleman today who told me that the contents of the message had already been fully discussed among the leaders, and that their plans for the session have been made out accordingly, in so far at least as they can be made to agree with the Governor's suggestions in the message. He will recommend the repeal of the usury laws and the exemption of mortgages from taxation, contending, as a reason for his views, that "foreign" States, like New Jersey, are becoming rich owing to the way our property owners are "dealt with according to law." He also expresses a decided opinion as to what ought to be done about the Harbor Masters, and contends that the present system of their appointment is a source of great corruption, the "merits" of the candidates shaply, in his view of the natter, depending apon the local induences that surround them and the amount of questionable pressure they can always bring to bear upon those who have it in their power to secure their appointment. This portion of the message, when put to a practical test, the Senate will undoubtedly give a wonderful overhauling, and, as a Senator remarked to me this evening, "Dix may be Governor, but the Senators will hold their own." Just exactly what this means I leave every fair-minded person to conjecture as he sees oft. But it is pretty certain that has leaked out that every leading member of each Senators win non their own." Just exactly what this means I leave every fair-minded person to conjecture as he sees fit. But it is pretty certain that if Dix endeavors to make a reformation in this particular matter he will flud that the reformers who are expected to give him a ready support in every effort he may make to sweep away the abuses of the past will be found sadly wanting.

the past will be found sadly wanting.

The message contains a great deal of advice about how the people can be better served than they have been heretofore, by the representatives of the people only enacting laws which look solely to the public weal, regardless of the desires of special legislationists, so to speak. However he takes decided ground against the distribution of outbority among the departments of the government, and strenuously advocates the policy of centralization.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE CHARTER, it is said, will be introduced on Wednesday. The lun will then begin, and the United States officials, who are now here "as thick as leaves in Vallambrosa," will have work enough to occupy them for several weeks to come,

THE COMMITTER SLATE
now seems to be, with the chairmanship of the
Ways and Means in doubt, as follows:—
Chairman of Committee on Judiciary—Prince, of ueens. Chairman of Committee on Canals—Alberger, of

Chairman of Committee on Cities—Pierson, of Albany.
Chairman of Committee on Railroads—Hickock, of Fulton and Hamilton.
HALELUJAH RESOLUTIONS.
The following resolutions were offered by Mr. Foors, of Orange, in the republican caucus, and colonied in

Resolved, That the great national triumph of the republican party in the recent Presidential election has effectually vindicated its principles, emphatically endorsed the wise statesmuship of the administration and proved the abiding faith of the people in the purity, wisdom and apacity of their honored Chief Magistrate, Ulysses S. Grant.

Resolved, That, among the abundant fruits of our victory, we half with deepest gratification the restoration of New York, under a pure ballot, to her rightful position as a republican State.

Resolved, That the spirit and enthusiasm with which the republicans, in every section of the State, have rallied to the support of the party, demonstrates that entire harthe republicans, in every section of the State, have railied to the support of the party section of the State, have railied to the support of the party section of our representative in the Senator the United States. That we deem it proper that such choice should be declared at the carriest practicable summers, the control of the United States. That we deem it proper that such choice should be declared at the carriest second of the republican Senators and members be held on Wednesday evening, January 8, for the purpose of placing in nomination a candidate for United States

A HORRIBLE TRAGEDY.

Fearful Butchery by a Suspicious Hus band Near Moravia, N. Y.—His Wife and a Man in Whose House She Was Staying Assassinated-Suicide of the AUBURN N V Jan & 1879

At about one o'clock vesterday (January 5) the citizens of Moravia village, seventeen miles south of this city, were startled by the intelligence that William J. N. Shepperd, a farmer residing about a mile and a half northeast of Moravia, and a Mrs Sophia M. Hillsman had been murdered by John Hillsman, the husband of Mrs. Hillsman, at the residence of Mr. Skepperd. A large number of citizens from the village immediately went to the place, and upon their arrival ascertained that

citizens from the village immediately went to the place, and upon their arrival ascertained that the report was but too true, and also that the perpetrator of the foul crime had terminated his own existence by committing suicide, and at that time lay weltering in his own blood, shed by his already doubly guilty hands, which within the space of an hour had sent without warning, or time for preparation, to their final reckoning his own spirit and those of his unsuspecting, unprepared and unarmed victims. The bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Hillsman were lying in the north room, up stairs, of the residence of Mr. Shepperd, where they had fallen, both lying with and upon their backs, and large pools of blood about the head of each, the head of Hillsman, lying at the feet of his murdered wife, the right hand of the murdered woman grasping a cloth wet with water and blood. Appearances would indicate that at the time she was killed she was engaged in arranging her toilet, and was standing in front of a mirror, under which stood a wash bason, with a towel, in which a small quantity of water remained. That no warning was given the unfortunate woman or that she entertained any suspicion of her husband's intentions is evident from all the surrounding circumstances. Not a sound had been heard by the other persons in the house; no article of furniture in the room had been displaced or disturbed, but all was quiet and in order, denoting harmony and friendliness.

In the BEAD BODY OF SHEPPERD lay in the sitting room below, upon a lounge it had been placed upon moving it from near the foot of the stairs, where it fell on the instant that the fatal shot was fired at him. To all appearances neither one of them struggled, breathed or moved after the fatal shots were fired. Large numbers of persons came to the house from all directions for miles around as the sad intelligence spread, and before nightfall hundreds had gathered to view the remains and render what assistance lay in their power.

Was a farmer of about fifty years of age and ha

remains and render what assistance lay in their power.

MR. SHEPPERD
was a farmer of about fifty years of age and had resided for many years in Moravia and in the town of Niles adjoining, had always taken an active interest in the agricultural interest of the country and was an energetic supporter of advanced ideas in agriculture and imprevements in implements relating to husbandry. He was well and favorably known throughout the country and esteemed by all. He leaves a widow and three daughters to especially mourn his less and regret the serrowful termination of a life so suddenly cut off in the prime of manhood, and a large conceurse of friends and acquaintances who had known his worth as a friend and neighbor and who will add their tears to those of the bereaved tamily. Hillsman,

THE MURDEREER,
was of Southern birth and education, was naturally of a suspicious and jeelous disposition, was reti-

was of Southern birth and education, was naturally of a suspicious and jerious disposition, was irritable and imperious, and cherished the idea that the only honorable remedy for a fancied injury was the lite of the supposed offender. He was a dentist by occupation, a resident of Madison, Ga., where his relatives reside. His age was about forty years. He arrived in Moravia on Friday last, and has been an inmate of Mr. Sheppard's house since that time.

MRS. HILLSMAN

was a woman of prepossessing appearance, a native of this county and about thirty years of age.

Married at an early age, she was possessed of considerable property, which her husband spent in high living and extravagance. Endeavoring to dissuade him from his former course, and settle down to the reinties of life, only resulted in an estrangement, and engendered feelings in him the serquei of which was the traggedy of yesterday.

was the tragedy of yesterday,

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8, 1873. Proceedings in the Senate-Hill, of Georgia's, Little Game.

The Senators unloaded an immense mass of petitions, bills and resolutions to-day which had been entrusted to their care during the recess, and few of which will ever be heard of again. This, lumbering the calendar and the files with a lot of trash is a nuisance that should be abated. Hill, of Georgia, blandly asked his brother Senators to pass a bill which would revive the disabilities for some of his competitors in the coming Senatorial race in his State. A majority thought that they would not thus give aid and comfort to the enemy of their associate, and so defeated the passage of

A Short Exective Session. The Senate indulged in a short executive sesion, confirming several military nominations and ratifying an extradition treaty with Ecuador, which narrows down the nations where defaulters and criminals can find refuge. Alley's Sublime Check-He Is After Butler.

Alley reappeared at the Capitol this morning and actually had the impudence to send the Speaker a special message, in the shape of a petition asking for the vindication of the character of unknown persons by removing the injunction of secresy from the Credit Mobilier investigation. As Alley kept Wilson gagged last summer and tried his best to keep the investigation secret, except so much of his own testimony as he saw fit to peddle out to rural reporters, this bit of "Lynn as surance" is refreshingly cool, even with the ther mometer at its present low rate. The secret of Alley's present endeavors to plaster over what Dawes has done is that he remembers how Ben Butler came trooping down from Lowell into the Essex district and crowded Alley, who then represented it, out into the cold. This Alley has neither forgotten nor forgiven, although he has professed friendship for Butler. Dawes was ready for a personal tilt with Butler to-day, and had his pockets stuffed with newspapers containing paragraphs which, he declares, were dictated by his colleague. But Butler has been detained at Lowell by the illness of his brother-in-law, Mr. Fisher Hildreth. When he comes back, with the paragraphs put into print by Dawes' newspaper man Friday, we shall see "Greek meet Greek."

A Bill to Convert United States Notes

A bill was introduced in the House to-day by Mr. Hooper, of Massachusetts, to provide for the conprovertibility of United States notes into coin after the 1st of May, 1874, and was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency and ordered to be printed. The bill is as follows:-

mittee on Banking and Currency and ordered to be printed. The bill is as follows:—

Be it enacted, &c., that on and after May I, 1874, United States notes, not bearing interest, payable to bearer at the Treasury of the United States, shall be redeemable in coin, on presentation at the office of the Treasurer of the United States, or of the Assistant Treasurer, at the city of New York, and duties on imports may thereafter be paid in such notes.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted that on and after the passage of this act the Secretary of the Treasury, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, is hereby authorized to receive deposits of United States notes and issue therefor certificates payable on demand in United States notes after thirty days from date and ten days' notice, and bearing interest at the annual rate of 3 55-100 per cent; but the amount of certificates so issued and not redeemed shall not exceed at any one time the aggregate sum of \$100,000,000. National banks may hold such certificates as part of the reserve prescribed by section 31 of the National Currency act, but not in a larger proportion than one-half of the required amount of the reserve.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, that the Secretary of the Treasury may, whenever in his opinion it shall be necessary to provide auditional coin in the Treasury, to redem United States notes promptly on presentation, issue bonds payable in twenty years, bearing interest payable semi-annually at such Tate, not exceeding six per cent per sanuam, as he shall deem expedient. But the aggregate amount of such bonds shall be used only for the redemyton of United States notes. All notes so redeemed may be reissued at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury in payment of any dues of the United States, except bonds of the United States and Interest on the public debt.

Appropriations for the Resvy and Army.

Appropriations for the Navy and Army. The House Committee on Appropriations to-day finished the Naval Appropriation bill, which ap-propriates \$18,864,993 50 for that branch of the service; and also the Fortification bill, appropriating \$1,999,000 for various forts throughout the country. The Military Academy bill was also agreed upon, and will be reported to the House. It appropriates \$551,000, and leaves the law relative to appointment of cadets as at present, which allows an increase of cadets for increase of Representatives in Congress.

Sprague Seeking Journalistic Honors. Senator Sprague is mysteriously congratulated on recent heavy investments in New York newspaper stock. He has always had a leaning that way, having at one time saved the old National ligencer from collapse, although he subsequently wisely refused to shoulder it, and he has, also, a daily newspaper or two in Providence.

The Presidential Election Question. Senator Morton gave notice that he intends to change in the manner of electing the President and Vice President, which is a prominent topic of conversation here just now.

The Indian Appropriation Bill,

which distributes \$5,500,000 among the Indians, the traders and the politicians of the country west of the Mississippi River, was the main subject of the Mississippi River, was the main subject of Senatorial discussion, and was discussed the more as it became evident that those not in the ring knew very little about it. Questions were asked that it was very hard to answer, and there may yet be a thorough overhauling of some of the bogus tribes of Red Brethren, for whose benefit appropriations are made which go into the pockets of a lew whites.

The Goat Island Job Referred to Brother

Cameron's Care. Senator Stewart called up the bill giving Goat sland to the Pacific Railroad for a depot, and had it referred to the Military Committee, in which Cameron is a ruling spirt. Had it been sent to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, Casserly, who is a member thereof, would have fought it like a tiger there. But it will now, it is said, be favor-ably reported on and probably passed.

The affairs of Thomas P. Robb, late Collector of Customs of Savannah, were finally settled to-day-A Move to Have the Lousiana-Arkan-

sas Troubles Inquired Into. An effort will be made to have the Arkansas and Louisiana troubles referred to the Joint Select Committee on the Insurrectionary States. It is claimed that this committee was appointed to in-vestigate all matters of public importance arising in any of the States formerly in rebellion, and that the present difficulties are within the scope of the object of the committee.

Relief to the Richmond Tobacco Manufacturers Denied. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has declined to entertain the appeal of the Richmond tobacco manufacturers for a refund of the amount collected on export stamps. The claim is for \$200,000, and is based on a clause in the constitution, which says that no tax or duty shall be placed on any article exported from a State. The case will be taken to the Supreme Court.

MRS. WHARTON'S SECOND TRIAL. ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 6, 1873.

The trial of Mrs. Elizabeth G. Wharton, indicted for attempting to poison Eugene Van Ness in the month of June, 1871, was commenced in the Circuit Court of Anne Arundel county to-day.

Mr. Hagner submitted a motion to quash the

indictment, on the ground that the several exparte

indictment, on the ground that the several exparte and distinct acts charged in the indictment are separate and distinct felonies, and should for that reason be quashed.

The Court stated that it was desirable argument on this motion should be heard by the full bench, and as Judge Hayden would not be present until to-morrow the argument would be deterred until that time, and the Court was adjourned.

The prisoner, who was present in Court, is in much better health than during her previous trial. By her side was her daughter Nettle, and her faithful friends, Mrs. J. Crawford Netlson and Miss. Rosa Neilson, who were her constant attendance during her trial for murder.

General Ketchum, Mr. Van Ness and a number of witnesses were present, but the number, of spectators was not large.

NAVAL ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, Je.o. 6, 1873. Lieutenant Commander Schroeder has been rdered to the Canandaigua, and, Master H. M. Tailman to the receiving ship Vermont. Lieutenant Commander Elmer has been detached from the Philadelphia Navy Yard and Ardered to the naval station at League Esland.

NEW ORLEANS.

Precautions of the Police and Military.

Twenty Thousand Persons on the Street.

ORGANIZATION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

No Violence, Riot Nor Bloodshed.

Pinchback Determined to Leave the Fusionists Severely Alone.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 6, 1872. The Times says that General Emory, in reply to a question, stated that he had received orders to ustain the Pinchback government as the de facto government of the State. Should any body of citizens meet claiming to be the Legislature, in oposition to that of the Pinchback government, and proceed to inaugurate measures to trammel and interfere with the government, it would be a violation of the State laws just passed and they would be stopped by somebody. The inference drawn by the Times' representative from General Emory's words was that the Iusion Legislature would not be al. lowed to proceed in any of the usual functions of such a body. General Emory was emphatic in his determination to preserve the public peace at all

People's Legislature was held this morning. Fiftyseven members were present. The Clerk of the House proceeded to the City Hall and removed his records. It was agreed in caucus that the memers would assemble at twelve o'clock M. at Odd Fellows' Hall. At the armory in Davidson's court, Carondelet

A caucus of the House of Representatives of the

street, at seven o'clock this morning, a strong force of Metropolitan police was on duty, General Badger being present to inspect them. In the Second court four brass guns of the late

regiment of artillery were drawn up, in charge of gunners and with horses in harness at hand. In the First court a detachment of police were

PACKING THE CAISSONS WITH AMMUNITION. The street entrance to the armory continues closed and under guard.

Shortly before twelve o'clock the members the People's Legislature commenced assembling at Odd Fellows' Hall, and the entrance and stairway were at once crowded by an immense concourse of people. The multitude extended from Poydras street on the south, on both sides of Camp street, through the square to the steps of the City Hall. In the course of a very few minutes eight or ten thousand people had arrived. None manifested any great excitement, and there was no turbu-lence whatever. Great quietness was exhibited by the multitude, and little or no conversation was to be heard.

is, that the people now assembled will wait quietly until the Legislature meets. In case the meeting is not interfered with by Pinchback, then a quiet dispersion will ensue, but in the event of any effort to disperse the representatives of the people the citizens will form for their protection and move against any force but the military of the United States. The mass in the square fills the central passage from the gate to the base of the Franklin statue and on both sides in the shape of a wedge. The street cars cannot pass the front of the City Hall without much trouble, for the street is filled and THE GENERAL UNDERSTANDING

A HUMAN WALL IS STANDING
on the fence, and the only vacant spaces within are
the outside passage, right and left.
11:50 A. M.—At this moment the American flag
is hung out from the front of Odd Fellows' Hall.
The crowd make a rush towards the hall from
every direction. A cry is raised, "They are going
into Odd Fellows' Hall." The crowd is in the
greatest good humor. greatest good humor.

At twelve o'clock a body of men were seen going up the stairs and into the hall, unattended, and just as the clock struck twelve the House was called to order in the main hall of the Odd Fellows'

and just as the clock struct their the Odd Fellows' called to order in the main hall of the Odd Fellows' Building.

Mr. George P. Sheppard then proceeded to call the roll, when forty-seven members answered to their names.

Captain —, who was about to force his way past the Sergeant-at-Arms by showing a badge of the United States Marshall, was told politely to retire. This he refused to do and was accordingly ejected.

OPEN THE HALL.

Mr. Fintnay, of New Orleans, moved that the hall be opened to as many spectators as could fill without crowding it.
Mr. Zacharie, of New Orleans, moved that the Sergeant-at-Arms be instructed to notify absent members that this body is now in session. Carried.

ried.

12:15 P. M.—The crowd filling the street in front of the hall do not allow the horse cars to pass. There are rushes made to secure available positions, and the unoccupied house standing next the hall is quickly filled by men, who reappear upon its these front galleries.

hall is quickly filled by men, who reappear upon its three front galleries.

BUSINESS SUSPENDED—ORDER AND GOOD FEELING.

At half-past twelve o'clock the majority of the business houses on Poydras, Magazine, Tchoupitoulas and Camp streets had closed, and proprietors and employés were thronging to the square. Not the slightest evidence of a disturbance was to be observed, and good feeling seemed everywhere to prevail.

The Picayume of to-day has the following:—Our reporter this morning visited the Mechanics' Institute, which he found guarded at the doorway by about five soidiers and police. In the ante-chamber were assembled about thirty policemen, all colored, from the Fourth and Fifth precincts, under captain Key.

Captain Key.

Lieutenant Governor Pinchback was in his private office, and made the following statement upon being asked what he thought of the present situa-

vate office, and made the following statement upon being asked what he thought of the present situation:—

I think it is exactly what I said it would be some months ago. It is the stirring up of the white element against the black, and as long as this state of affairs exists you cannot have peace. I have always labored to bring about peace between the two races, but as long as there is a terrible outcry against the colored race, and therefore you force them, as it were, into the republican party. I propose to live here in this State if I can, and so do a great many more black men, and we desire peace and quiet; but as soon as a LOT OF WHITE CARPET-BAGGERS come here and kick up a row you at once blame the negro. I tell you as I have told you before—show the black that you will be his friend and he will come with you and be your steadiast friend. REFORTER—BUG, Mr. Pinchback, you see that we claim that you have overthrown our legal government and now attempt to defraud us of our rights. PINCHBACK—Well, in that, you see, I am doing nothing more than you are attempting to do. I am helping to perpetuate my party. If you were inside and I out, you would not let me in if you could help it; and, besides, suppose I were to submit to vour party, how do I knew that I might not be hanged at once?

REFORTER—If you do not admit, then, our rights, what will be your action in regard to our Legislatine.

NCHBACK-I will positively let them alone as long PINCHBACK—I will positively let them alone as long as they do not attempt to execute laws against or interfere with the legal government. They will be allowed to meet, to make laws and to inaugurate anybody they please; they can do so peaceably and they will not be interfered with.

At this time our reporter was about to retire, when he was called back by Mr. Pinchback, who stated that as he was going to the United States Senate he probably desired to go there as a friend to the people and not as an enemy. He also said that the programme of the national government was arranged and would not allow of interference until the matter was placed before some proper tribunal. He, for one, was willing to have it placed before any investigating tribunal that may sit here, in Washington or elsewhere.

RMORY TO FINCEMACE.

n Washington or elsewhere.

EMORY TO FINCEBACE.

The following letter was received by Acting Governor Pinchback, from General Emory, on Satur-

crinor Finendack, from General Emory, On Saturday:

Headquarters Department of the General New Obligation of the General Size-I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, and to say in reply that in accordance with my instructions I shall hold troops in readiness to preserve the peace in this city. I also endows a commanding the Army of the United States, and Your Excellency cannot fall to perceive that the action I propose to take is in strict accordance with the instructions contained therein.

I am, Governor, very respectfully, your obedient syrvant.

Colonel Commanding, Brevet Major den 7st.

Colonel Commanding, Brevet Major General.

The following telegram was sent yestercay:—

G. H. Williams, Attorney General of the United States—
The members of the Legislature returned elected by the State Board, recognized by Governor, Marmoth before the assemblage of the body at Mechanics' Institute, are competited to mest to-morrow, under our constitution, in order to preserve their status. Their assemblage will be peaceable, without arms, with no purpose of aggression, but simply to organize. The organization presided over by Finethese has intended Scolent interference, from which softwar groups may are a that organization of a

rives all its authority from the actifude of the federal Executive, and will be controlled by the President. We trust that he will discountenance interference with the assemblage, which has a lawful object and is rendered necessary by the situation. If N. 0079EN.

Attorney General of Logiciana.

necessary by the situation.

Attorney deneral of Loniziana.

MENERY'S PUBLIC APPRAL.

To-day's papers contain the following address:—
Fritow Critisms or Naw Ordersea—Edying on the patriotism you have exhibited I conjure you to hear your selves this day with prudence, dignity, firemest a moderation. Assemble as peaceful citizens to witness the anguration of the only true and loyal legislature of particular anguration of the only true and loyal legislature of particular anguration of the only true and loyal legislature of particular anguration of the only true and loyal legislature of particular anguration of the only true and loyal legislature of particular anguration of your presence. Let us rotoms or noisy denses strations weaken the effect produced by your ananimity, be calm as you are strong. In the misist of great political excitement incident to an attempted overthrow or your liberties by an organized conspiracy show the people of the United States and the great cause in which you are peaceably phaged for the maintenance of your liberties and constitutions rights. Be not alarmed fellow citizens. The government of the united states will not exert its great power to put down and suppress peaceable assembles of the people, but with the protect them against violent assaults from any quarter. Let it inver be said that any act of violence on your part was the primary cause of public disturbance's repeat it, fellow citizens, be then, but calm and dignitied.

RUMORS AT THE PUSION ARADQUARTERS. RUMORS AT THE PUSION READQUARTERS.
The announcement was made at the Fusion Headquarters last night, apparently by authority, that General Emory has received instructions from Washington that United States troops shall only be used to preserve peace; that any body of citizens, styling themselves what they may, have the right to meet peaceably for any purpose not uniawful, and that if any attempt should be made to disperse any such assemblage they shall be protected. When this was announced to the crowd assembled in the St. Charles Hotel rot winds several simultaneously ejaculated: "What'l has the President gone back on Pinchback?"
INTELLIGENCE FROM THE "PEOPLE'S LEGEN ATCHE."
A telegram to the following effect was veceived to-day and addressed to J. H. Kennedy, Vict President of the Louisians Committee:—

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 6, 1878.

To J. H. KESERDY, Vice President of the Louisiant Committee. Washington—Tesnicins of the Localization of the To-day, promptly at twelve o'clock, the meanbers of the Legislature met in the Odd Feliows' Hall. There were money to the Legislature met in attendance, occupying Latays the signal of the Legislature as the citizens have placed at the disposal of the Legislature as large fund. The Legislature are assisted with the assistion of the President, as reported to-day. J. C. MONG! UE,

Speaker of the House of Represents a west.

HUGH CAMPBELLI, President of the Sc. vate.

HUGH CAMPBELL, President of the Se. vate.

GENERAL EMORY'S INSTRUCTIONS.

Heretofore General Emory has received instructions to interfere with either of the political part estimated that the effect that, should a contingency arise which in the judgment required the use of the federal forces to serve the peace, he could so use them. Apart from official authority, it is known here that General Emwill simply preserve the peace and cause the decrease will simply preserve the peace and cause the decrease official position here do not apprehend any such difficult as will require the intervention of military forces.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S DESPATCH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4, 1873.

You are authorized to use the troops under your command to preserve the peace if, in your judgment, it be-

Counse necessary.

COUNSEL FROM THE SUB-COMMETTEE.

The following telegram was also sent to New Orleans to-day by the Louisiana sub-committee:

The President has telegraphed General Emory not to permit interference with the peaceable meeting of our Legislature. Matters will be held in abeyance until a judicial investigation shall be had. We counsel great moderation.

The Kellogg Legislature met, as usual, but adjourned early. It attracted no attention.
The Committee of Two Hundred have supplied money to maintain the people's legislature.

ARKANSAS.

Organization of the Legislature-Elishs Baxter Qualified as Governor-Opposi-tion of the Reformers to Mr. Brooks. LITTLE ROCK, Jan. 6, 1873.

Roth houses of the General Assembly convened at noon to-day and organized. Senator Clayton, a brother of the United States Senator, was made President pro tem. of the Senate, and C. W. Tankersly Speaker of the House. The republican caucus nominees of both houses were elected throughout. Both houses met in joint convention this evening, canvassed the votes for Governor, and declar Elisha Baxter elected Governor. He was sworn in.

Elisha Baxter elected Governor. He was sworn in, and delivered a short inaugural, very conservative in tone, which was well received by all parties. The Reform State Convention adjourned sine did this evening, after adopting resolutions against the inauguration of Mr. Brooks at this time.

The argument in the Harrison-Hailey inauguration case was commenced before Judge Caldwell to-day, and will be continued to-morrow.

Joseph Brooks, who claims to be elected Governor, has filed a similar bill to that of Judge Harrison before Judge Caldwell.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The steamship Nevada will leave this port on Wednesday for Queenstown and Liverpool. The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at ten o'clock A. M.

THE NEW YORK HERALD-Edition for Europewill be ready at half-past eight o'clock in the morn-Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents.

Burnett's Miniature Tollets.—Elegant ASSORTED COLORED BOXES, containing a complete Tollet Appendage, admirably adapted to the Tollet, Tables and traveller's portmanteau. ACCEPTABLE ROLLEAY PRESENTS. Wholesale by druggists' sundry menoverywhere. A.—Herring's Patent CHAMPION SAPES, 251 and 252 Broadway, corner of Murray street;

A .- Herald Branch Office, Brooklys .. Half Horse and Half Man .- Riv cums

tism, Swellings, Lameness and any kind of flesh, bone or muscle atiment upon man or beast are curef by CEN-TAUR LINIMENT, the most wonderful discovery of ancient or modern times.

Keep Your Feet Dry.—Caoute houes the great positive leather preservative, 15c., a 25c. 18. Pearl street.

Neat Holiday Goods.

(Circular)

To those engaged in mercantile pursuits any/invention that will facilitate their labors is highly wently of notices as well as of extensive patronage. One of the most important inventions of the present age is that of a perinary land durability in use.

Pre-eminently such are those of JOHN FO AEY, many facturer of fine Gold Pens and Pencils. No. 2. Aster Hours. Their superior value is tested by the leng time he has been engaged in our city in their many fact are.

We, the subscribers, who know the 's all 's of FOLEY Pens from constant use of them for a nu galer of years, cheertailly recommend them to those who wish for the best and most pericet did Pen ever Jand.

Signed by the following gently-me i and over Low others:

thers:— J. E. Williams, President Metropelitar , National Pank. Geo. S. Coe, President Americau. Ex change National Bank.
J. A. Beardesley, Cashier Nationa I Bank of North

ieri a.

7m. A. Palla, President Corn Excha age Bank.

1. H. Lowry, President National Ba ak of the Rapublic.

1. D. Tappan, President Gallatin Nr. Atonal Bank.

1. F. Timson, Cashier Continental National Bank.

1. Sance G. Ogden, Cashier New York County National Sunk.

W. L. Jenkins, President Bank , of America.

J. W. Lewis, Cashler Union Natio as Bank.

W. B. Mecker, Cashler Bank of N. Y. N. Banking Ass.

J. K. Southworth, President Atlantic National Bank.

Wu. H. Cox, Cashler Mechanics - National Bank.

James Buell, President Impurite rash Trainers' National

Bank.

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Soid, by all the principal statio ages and jewellers.

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Pimples and Cutaracous Affections Re-moved by using JUNIPER TAR SOAP, manufactured by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York.

Royal Havana Lottory.—Prizes Cached. Circulars sent. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., 10 Wall street; Post office box 4,674

The Premium's Machine.—Vishars at the Northern Ohio Fajr, last Antunn, will remember the long ardness struggle between the eight or ten leading sewing Machines on, exhibition there for supremacy in family sewing. The samples exhibited screening appropriate thousands of dollars, and, taken together, made up a display which was alone worth a trip to the lair to see a few full consisteration the committer manimously swarded the draft premium to the Wilson improved Machine, which was pronounced superior, to all others at family work. We refer to this grand industry the falles that the same Wilson Machine is the cheapest first class machine of its high rank. It is all diest than any stand why the people of this section at 10 Broatway, New Verk, and in all other cities in the United States. The company want agents in country, towns.

Wanted—A Wife
who has used WARREN'S P ATENT COOKER, and would
now be without the utensil on her kitchen.
A few more left at solest some, 250 Broodway, and at alf
first class stove and range, and housefurnishing dealers. Call and examine the wonderful Cooker and economizer and see the exter ordinary testimonials. Send sump tor pse mighlet. Full descriptions. Box 3,051 New York Post office. NORTON & CO.

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